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A N N U A L   R E P O R T  
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of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1963

Incorporating a report on  
the sanitary circumstances  
of the District prepared  
by H. Deamer, M.A.P.H.I.,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

R.W. Kind, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

ROBERT WILLIAM KIND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector &  
Cleansing Superintendent

H. DEAMER M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

M. JONES

Pupil Public Health Inspector

A.P. SHAW



Area in acres .....	3,432	Number of houses occupied .....	7,852
Rateable value at April 1st 1963 ..	£843,562	Additional occupied ... houses combined with shops .....	131
Sum represented by penny rate .....	£3,600	Number of houses owned by the Council .....	1,272
Population (mid - 1963) .....	23,440		

# BIRTHS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Legitimate</u>
Male .....	275
Female .....	261
Total .....	536
	<u>Illegitimate</u>
Male .....	7
Female .....	14
Total .....	21
<u>Total Live Births</u>	
Male .....	282
Female .....	275
Total .....	557
<u>Stillbirths</u>	
Male .....	5
Female .....	2
Total .....	7
Birthrate per 1,000 estimated population 23.7	

# DEATHS

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>All Causes</u>
Male .....	98
Female .....	77
Total .....	175
Deaths from puerperal causes .....	Nil
<u>Deaths of Infants under one year</u>	
Male .....	2
Female .....	4
Total .....	6
<u>Deaths of infants under four weeks of age</u>	
Male .....	2
Female .....	4
Total .....	6
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population .....	7.5
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births ..	10.7

Causes of Deaths

Year ending 31st December  
1963

Registrar General's Classification		1963		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	-	-	-
2	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
4	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8	Measles	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic disease	-	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	11	2	13
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	3	3
13	Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14	Malignant neoplasms, lymphatic and other	10	6	16
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16	Diabetes	1	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	17	12	29
18	Coronary disease, angina	21	17	38
19	Hypertension with heart disease	3	-	3
20	Other heart disease	9	16	25
21	Other circulatory disease	2	4	6
22	Influenza	2	-	2
23	Pneumonia	4	2	6
24	Bronchitis	5	1	6
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	1	3
26	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	-	-	-
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
29	Hyperplasia of the prostate	2	-	2
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	-	-	-
32	Other defined and ill defined diseases	2	6	8
33	Motor vehicle accidents	-	3	3
34	All other accidents	1	1	2
35	Suicide	1	-	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
		98	77	175



CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

417 children received primary immunisation and a further 285 received injections to maintain immunity.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no deaths from this disease during 1963. Seven new cases came to notice, their distribution being as follows:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	3	7

No further cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis came to reside in the district. Twenty-two cases are known to have achieved cure.

The total number of cases residing in the district at the close of the year was as shown:-

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	45	28	73
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	4	6
Totals	47	32	79

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children of school leaving age and the response continues to be very satisfactory.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following cases were notified:-

Scarlet fever	5
Measles	150
Whooping cough	3
Acute pneumonia	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Meningococcal infection	1
Food Poisoning	1
Dysentery	1

Arising out of the notification of a case of food poisoning investigations showed two food handlers to be carrying Salmonella Brandenburg. These individuals were excluded from work until cleared of infection.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

Application was made to the Court for an Order to remove an elderly woman to hospital.

This woman had been supervised at home for a period of eighteen months and it was found necessary to admit her to hospital for treatment.

Two further elderly persons were reported as in need of care but no formal action was considered necessary.



A REPORT  
ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE WIGSTON URBAN DISTRICT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1963

H. DEAMER, M.A.P.H.I.,  
Chief Public Health Inspector,  
and Cleansing Superintendent.



## 1. WATER SUPPLY

The Water supplied to the district by the Leicester Corporation has been adequate and bacteriologically satisfactory.

Complaints are still being received both from householders and industrialists of periodic discolouration of the water by iron oxide. This condition became so bad that the Deputy Water Engineer to the water undertakers attended, by invitation, the October Health Committee to discuss the matter. He stated that the soft moorland water supplied from the Derwent Valley was aggressive to iron pipes. Since 1952 all pipes laid by the undertakers were of asbestos cement or cement lined iron. Of nearly 1,800 miles of mains 1,300 are of unlined cast iron and, therefore, subject to corrosion. To renew all unlined pipes would cost approximately £13 million, and it is unlikely that these works will be completed within the next 25 years.

Ameliorative measures to reduce the nuisance consist of scraping rust nodules from the old mains and periodically flushing mains in areas from which complaints are received.

It is agreed that although discoloured water is objectionable in appearance and unpalatable, numerous samples of such discoloured water have been found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

The Health Committee, whilst appreciating the complex problem facing the water undertakers, were disturbed to learn that this unsatisfactory condition of the public water supply may have to continue for several years, and gravely concerned that such a supply cannot be free at all times of suspended matter, colour and taste; one of the pre-requisites of a pure and wholesome water supply. Unfortunately we cannot shop elsewhere for our water.

Six houses served by a stand pipe were demobilised during the year.

All the houses in the district now have a piped water supply within the house, only two isolated farmhouses deriving such a supply from private wells.

### Examination of Water:

#### (a) Mains Water:

Eleven samples taken for bacteriological examination were reported satisfactory.

#### (b) Well Water:

Four samples taken for bacteriological examination were reported satisfactory.

## 2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Every part of the Urban District is sewered with the exception of the east part and Kilby Bridge area.

Extension of the foul and surface water sewers has been carried out on the following private housing estates:-

- a) Fairfield Estate
- b) Grangeway Estate
- c) Little Hill Estate

The sewerage of the new Aylestone Lane Allotments private housing site is in progress.

The Minister has approved the scheme for extension of the sewage works and preliminary works will be commenced in the first quarter of 1964.

## 3. CESSPOOLS AND CLOSETS

There are only 14 pail closets, 20 cesspools and 9 septic tank and filter private sewage disposal plants in the district, which is indicative of the adequacy and extent of the public sewerage system. Approximately 9,400 waterclosets are provided in connection with dwelling houses and commercial premises.

The pail closets, cesspools and septic tanks are emptied with the Council's mechanical gully/cesspool machine and the contents disposed of at the Crow Mills sewage pumping station.

## 4. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

### Periods between collections:

<u>Collection cycle in days</u>	<u>South Gang No. of times cycle achieved</u>	<u>Magna Gang No. of times cycle achieved</u>
7	24	35
7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	5
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	2
7 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	0
8	2	1
8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1
8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	1
9	0	1
11	0	1
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0
14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
16 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1



The refuse collection service is carried out by the use of three 16/18 cu. yd. fore and aft tipping vehicles and a 7 cu yd side loader. The latter is used primarily as a stand by and general purpose vehicle.

Each day the number of premises from which refuse has to be removed increases, the refuse becomes more bulky and good labour more rare.

Consequently there is an increasing strain on administration, the vehicles and the collectors.

This, coupled with vehicle maintenance and occasional break-downs, temporary shortage of men due to ill health and holidays, bad weather etc. occasionally lead to the collection cycle being extended beyond 7 days. It is at these times householders remind us that they pay rates for, and expect, a regular weekly collection. We are often tempted to tell them we are more concerned than they are, and point out the efficient and pleasant manner in which the collectors in general carry out their arduous work, week after week, often in the most inclement weather.

It has become increasingly evident during the year that the refuse collectors are dissatisfied with the wages they receive, the need for an incentive bonus scheme to encourage a better type of man to enter and remain in the service, and that the service, to be progressive, requires vehicles which will give maximum permissible compression to refuse, thus reducing the number of trips to the tip and enable the men to earn maximum bonus.

The Council have been recommended to implement a bonus scheme and buy the best type of compression vehicle during the next financial year.

The power shovel which has done stirring work at the refuse tip is due for replacement in 1964.. In view of the economical cost of its operation and the generous "trade in" allowance against the cost of a new machine, there has been no hesitation in recommending that the same type of machine be purchased.

In general with many other Cleansing Superintendents in the country, the acquisition of a new site for the tipping of refuse has been causing me some concern. During the year a suitable site was found and endeavours are being made to acquire it by lease, agreed purchase or compulsorily.

With the diminution of suitable sites for controlled tipping it may become necessary for adjoining authorities to pool their resources, especially if expensive schemes of incineration, pulverisation or composting become necessary to dispose of refuse.

The paper sack system of refuse storage is to be implemented at the 100 Council houses to be built in Horsewell Lane. This pilot scheme will consist of the provision of wall mounted sack holders at 50% of the houses and sack holders mounted on concrete stands at the remainder of the houses.

#### 5. TRADE REFUSE

In addition to trade refuse removed from business premises by the three collection gangs during routine collection of refuse from dwelling houses, one of these gangs is engaged for a full day in the collection of trade refuse only. One firm is permitted to deposit two loads of hard-board off-cuts from clicking machines at the tip weekly. The collection and disposal of trade refuse is a necessary adjunct to the household refuse collection service, but at present this refuse is an embarrassment due to the space it occupies at the tip.

Income from this service will, however, exceed £1,200 by the end of the current financial year.

#### 6. SALVAGE

The disposal of salvaged materials has become more difficult than collecting them. During the year the merchants to whom light iron and tins had been sold informed us that these materials had no commercial value, and although they would remove them no cash would be paid for the materials.

In October 1963 a firm of merchants were granted permission to remove these materials, salvaged by the power shovel driver, and pay a monthly sum of £5 for the concession.

The paper mills will not accept paper or cardboard of the following types and any bale containing even a small amount of these contraries is rejected and no payment made.

<u>Type</u>	<u>Some Examples</u>
Papers treated with resins	Paper towels, cups & wallpaper
Waxed paper or board	Food & drink cartons
Vegetable parchment	-do-
Polythene & cellulose film	Bags, paper cups
Latex strips & sheets	Sealers for cartons & board
Insoluble adhesive strips & sheets	-do-
Synthetic fibre sheets	Stationery, greeting cards
Carbon paper	Carbon papers
Paper containing plastic inks	Better grade rotogravure, magazines, wallpaper
Paper impregnated with asphalt (bitumen or pitch)	Multi-wallsacks



Apart from newsprint it is, therefore, necessary for all paper, cardboard and kraftboard to be examined to ascertain if any of these contraries are attached to them before the salvaged material is baled.

The principal reasons why these contraries or paper and card to which they are attached is unsaleable is that some fail to disperse and coagulate in the normal cold water pulping process and appear as spots or specks in finished paper and board, whilst carbon papers discolour the finished products.

Bearing in mind the amount of paper and card that has to be collected, examined, sorted and baled to produce a saleable ton, and the fact that if this source of supply dried up the mills would have to pay approximately 6 times more for pulp from which to produce paper and card, I am of the opinion that the industry is taking an unfair advantage of local authorities.

The sale of salvaged materials realised £

	Tons	cwts	Qrs	Lbs
Waste Paper	145	1	0	0
Scrap metals	9	3	3	0
	154	4	3	0

## 7. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

678 complaints were received

126 concerned infestations of rats or mice

278 concerned defective dustbins

274 concerned other public health or housing matters

750 premises were visited relating to nuisances or defects

### Visits & inspections - Initial and return

Accumulations	6
Animals kept	1
Dustbins	377
Refuse collection and disposal	505
Motor repairs & maintenance	14
Nuisances	495
Drainage	54
Moveable dwellings	10
Clean air Act	26
Housing	111
Improvement Grants	156
Dirty etc. premises	10
Water supply & sampling	18
Milk sampling	32
Ice-cream sampling	109

Food premises and Food & Drugs Act	362
Meat & Food	198
Slaughterhouses & Knacker Yards	4
Dairies & Milk shops	3
Factories Act	94
Rat & Mice destruction (including visits by Rodent Operator)	429
Infectious Diseases food poisoning	1052
National Assistance Act	8
Shops Act	4
Public Conveniences	80
Pets Act	9
Trade effluent sampling	4
Noise Act	52
Interviews - Phone	186
Others	130
Miscellaneous inspections	316
Specimens collected (food poison- ing, dysentery etc.)	854

<u>Notices</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Public Health</u>
Outstanding 1st Jan.	39	20
Issued during year	41	403
Complied with during year	42	381
Statutory Action taken	Nil	Nil
Outstanding on 31st Dec.	38	42

### Shops Act 1950

The provisions of the Act relating to the health and comfort of shop assistants are enforced by the Council and relate to

- Sanitary Accommodation
- Temperature
- Ventilation
- Washing facilities
- Lighting
- Facilities for meals

These facilities and conditions are checked at food shops during inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

### Regulated Buildings

There are only 3 residential caravans in the district, one house in multiple occupation and one house let in lodgings.

### Dirty Premises:

Comment is made under this heading of the increasing problem affecting the Health Department staff, and especially the Medical Officer of Health of dealing with the welfare of old or infirm persons, living under dirty or otherwise unsatisfactory conditions, who, in most cases, do not welcome interference with their mode of living.

Many such people are hallucinated and to gain access to their houses is often a trying, long drawn-out job.

Once this obstacle has been surmounted, it then has to be determined whether the person is so aged, infirm, ill or physically incapacitated that he cannot properly care for himself, is not receiving such care from other persons or is living under insanitary conditions. Steps must then be taken to see that such care is forthcoming either from relatives, friends or welfare organizations, and if not arrangements made for the removal of the aged or infirm etc., person to a hospital or county home - whichever is applicable. This may necessitate detective work on the part of the health department staff to visit or trace relatives, who invariably are as old as the person being dealt with or just not interested in visiting or helping their aged relative.

If the worst comes to the worst it is possible under the National Assistance Act 1948 to obtain a Court Order for the removal of such a person to a hospital or county home, if he refuses to go voluntarily.

This would appear to be an uncomplicated duty with ample legislation to cover every necessary move. It is, if one forgot that these old people are human beings, have feelings and human rights, are deserving of sympathy, consideration and tolerance, were once young, useful members of society and may be a reflection of what we all may be like when we reach their age. To their generation the county home is still the workhouse.

They may be living in squalid conditions, by our standards, but be blissfully happy, have relatives and friends but do not want to bother them; have adequate money, but be too apathetic or tired to go out and buy and then prepare adequate and suitable food.

In many of these cases the use of the power of legislation is the last thing one should resort to.

Help can sometimes be obtained from relatives and friends, and always from the Womens Voluntary Service, Home Help Service, Mental Health and Welfare Sservices, Meals on Wheels Service etc. Such help, which I cannot praise too highly, often enables some old people to continue to live in the twilight of their lives under reasobably clean and comfortable conditions, in what to them is the most important place - their own home.

During the year it was necessary to remove one person to a county home from a house, the apparent dirty condition of which had caused some concern for over 2 years, during which time my entry to the house had been consistently refused.

Following damage to some furniture by a fire, the death of the occupant's sister at the house, and



eventually the illness of the occupier, sufficient confidence was inspired, due to the help we had been able to give by persistent visits, for access to be gained to the house.

Conditions were almost unbelievable. Every room of the house was crammed with empty, partially filled and full milk bottles, rusted tins of food, cartons of eggs, bread, biscuits etc., and the place stank to high heaven.

The occupant was removed to a County Home on a Court Order, and the milk bottles, approx. 500, bread approx. 1 cwt and foul or putrisible matter removed by the Council's dustmen. The job occupied 5 dustmen for 3 - 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  hour periods.

When dealing with these cases each one must be considered on its merits, and often one has to be cruel to be kind and force a person out of his or her home to a hospital or county home to save their lives, or at least prevent them suffering injury by falls etc.

#### 8. PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

During the year trading in pet animals ceased at one shop and there are now only 2 licenced premises in the district. Frequent visits have to be made to one of these premises to ensure the maintenance of a reasonable standard of cleanliness.

#### 9. FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960 AND FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

In general there has been continued good co-operation based on mutual respect between food traders and the Public Health Inspectors. There has been a noticeable hardening against the prompt completion of structural and decorative works at some shops, due possibly to the need for conserving capital to combat the influx of effect of supermarkets in Leicester.

#### Licenced Premises:

After continual pressure over a number of years I am pleased to report that "beer savers" have been practically eliminated from public houses and clubs in the area. This filthy method of cutting down wastage consists of the drip tray under the beer pumps being connected by a pipe to a device on the delivery pipe to the "mild" pump which allows a small percentage of each pint to be made up from overspill beer. The practice would be reasonably acceptable if only clean glasses were used, but many customers prefer to re-use the same glass, and during rush hours few clean glasses are available so the landlord keeps these for fresh customers. This means that persons suffering from respiratory diseases including tuberculosis, and the common cold, having contaminated their glasses, when

having it refilled may contaminate any over-  
spill which is passed on almost immediately  
to some other person in another glass of  
mild beer.

Although the use of "beer savers" has  
been greatly reduced the overspill beer and  
the first pint or two drawn, which has been  
standing in the pipes since the last closing  
time, are still returned to the barrel by  
pouring it back through a filter paper, but  
here again this is being reduced by the use  
of beer in pressurised casks. Beer which is  
bought up to the bar under pressure can be  
drawn with less than half a pint of overspill  
during a whole evening, therefore, since the  
pressure has to be released in order to  
return it to the barrel, and there is such a  
small quantity anyway, this overspill is being  
thrown away. To date three public houses  
have been completely changed to pressurised  
beer and I think the next few years will see  
many more following their example.

During the year a total of 32 inspections  
were made at clubs and public houses in the  
district and the following is a summary of the  
works carried out.-

Premises at which insanitary barrel thralls were renewed	1
Premises at which "beer savers" were removed	4
Cellars cleansed and redecorated	1
Premises at which sanitary accommo- dation was repaired or renewed	1
First-aid boxes and equipment provided	2
General repairs effected	3

Other Food Premises:

<u>Premises Inspected</u>	<u>Visits made</u>	<u>Notices</u>	
		<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>
Butchers & Cooked Meat Shops	37	8	5
Grocers & General Shops	96	16	6
Fishmongers & Fried Fish Shops	16	2	1
Greengrocers Shops	23	3	2
Flour & Sugar Confectioners Shops	25	3	2
Cafes, Canteens & Restuarants	21	4	1
Bakehouses	6	1	2
Dairies	2	1	0
Slaughterhouses	1	0	0
Mobile Shops	26	10	1
Licenced Premises	32	9	2
Boarding House Kitchens	1	0	0

Unsound Food & Foreign Objects in Food:

Investigations were carried out following complaints relating to the following:-

- 1) Spider in pork dripping;
- 2) Spider in a cake;
- 3) Mould in a sausage roll;
- 4) Maggots on gammon;
- 5) "Frosted" potatoes sold by itinerate tradesmen;
- 6) *Filaria bicolor* (a parasitic worm) in cat fish fillets.

No formal action was taken against the vendors.

When learning that no formal action was taken in these cases, the public may be deterred from reporting to the Health Department the sale to them of unsound food, or food not of the nature or of the substance, or of the quality demanded or expected.

Notification of such occurrences to the Department are welcomed and can be extremely helpful not only to the officers but also to the manufacturers or distributors concerned.

The statement that no formal action has been taken does not mean that the occurrence has been treated lightly. In fact, thorough investigations are carried out to ascertain the cause of the food becoming unsound or contaminated; the condition of the buildings, equipment and methods of production involved in the production of the food checked and advice, and if necessary warnings, given to the producer and/or distributor of the food.

Ice-Cream:

84 premises are registered for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

131 samples of ice-cream and ice-cream mix were taken during the year and graded as follows:-

	Ice Cream	Soft Ice Cream Mix Prior to Freezing
Grade 1	58	26
" 2	13	4
" 3	6	22
" 4	2	0
	79	52



5 samples of soft ice-cream mix contained Escherichia Coliform Type I and 5 samples other coliforms.

Representations were made to the manufacturers of the soft ice-cream mix and the Chief Public Health Inspector of the district in which the mix was manufactured regarding the unsatisfactory bacteriological standard. Excellent co-operation was obtained from each and the problem resolved.

In addition 7 iced lollies were subjected to acidity tests and were found to be satisfactory, possessing an acidity of more than 4.0.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960:

<u>Dairies &amp; Distributors</u>	<u>Dairies</u>	<u>Distributors</u>
Number in Register	1	28

Bacteriological milk samples:

32 samples of milk in bottles or cartons were obtained during the year:-

17 were of Tuberculin Tested

9 Pasteurised

6 Sterilised

All samples satisfied the statutory tests.

Meat & Other Foods Inspection:

There is one licenced slaughterhouse in the district which is up to the standard required by the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	378	-	4	2112	310	-
Number inspected	378	-	4	2112	310	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	75	-	-	72	125	-
Percentage of number inspect- ed affected with diseases other than tuber- culosis	19.8	-	-	3.4	40.3	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	3	-	-	-	4	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.79	-	-	-	1.3	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases sub- mitted to treat- ment by refriger- ation	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-	-

Disposal of Condemned Food:

The following foods were surrendered, condemned and disposed of by deep burial at the Council's refuse tip.

168	tins of vegetables
451	" Fruit
347	" Tomatoes
136	" Meat
45	" Soup
57	" Fish
40	" Pudding
11	" Milk
11	" Spaghetti
1	lb of lard
1	pkt of cheese
5	pies

10. KNACKER YARD

There is one knacker yard in the district. No separate room or bay is provided for the slaughter of horses and consequently no horses can be slaughtered at the premises without contravening the provisions of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958. If the horses are shot at the point of collection, however, no offence is committed provided that they are shot in a room or place where there is not a horse, or any remains of a horse or of any other animal. The carcasses of such horses can and are brought to the knacker yard for dressing. 40 carcasses of horses were dealt with during the year.

11. NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

52 visits were made, some late at night, in respect of 10 complaints and 6 informal notices served.

- 1) vibrations from an outworkers hosiery machine.  
Abated by mounting the machine on a rubber pad.
- 2) noise from a hotel/dance hall food preparing kitchen.  
Abated by provision of rubber covering to floors of kitchen, approach passage and to stair treads and exercise more care late at night in handling metal utensils.
- 3) vibrations from an air compressor.  
Abated by extending air intake above buildings enclosing a yard.
- 4) noise from amplified dance band music.  
Abated by reduction of amplification by 50%.





Premises	No. in- infested	Inspections & reinspections	No of treat- ments
1) Council properties	19 (15)	61 (52)	34 (15)
2) Dwelling houses in- cluding Council houses	58 (59)	212 (250)	68 (77)
3) Business premises	17 (44)	63 (131)	23 (45)
	94 (118)	336 (433)	125 (137)

Figures in brackets for 1962

A charge is made for the services of the Rodent Operator at business premises, but private dwelling houses are treated free of charge.

### 13. HOUSING

For the fifth successive year no Council houses have been built, but the 11 Almshouses in Long Street have been demolished and are being replaced by 9 Old People's Bungalows. Four of these bungalows were completed and occupied during the year.

As the result of appeals against the making of a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the 16 houses in Clearance Area No. 34 Park Road, Wigston, the Minister of Housing and Local Government held a public inquiry at the Council Offices on the 20th February, 1963. The Minister confirmed the Order without modification. 14 applications for well maintained grants were made but only one granted.

	<u>Houses</u>
<u>Clearance Areas declared during year</u>	<u>Nil</u>
<u>Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed during year</u>	
No. 34 - 2 to 32 Park Road	<u>16</u>
<u>Clearance Areas declared 1962 but but Orders not yet made</u>	
No. 35 - 13 to 25 Moat Street	7
No. 36 - 71 to 83 Moat Street	<u>6</u>
	<u>13</u>

### Individual unfit houses dealt with & persons displaced

<u>Individual unfit houses</u>	<u>Houses</u>	
5, Frederick Street	1	Closing Order made & 1 family re-housed
19, Leicester Road	1	Occupier rehoused

Clearance Areas

Houses

3, 4, 5 & 6 The Almshouses

4  
occupiers re-housed

Demolition during year of houses in -

i) Clearance Areas:

No. 31 - 8 to 16 Moat Street	4
No. 32 - 1 & 3 Moat Street	2
No. 33 - 4, 5 & 6 Railway Cottages	3
No. 37 - Almshouses	<u>11</u>
	<u>20</u>

ii) Individual Unfit Houses:

1 & 3 Long Street	2
17 & 19 Leicester Road	<u>2</u>
	<u>4</u>

Houses Closed

5 Frederick Street	<u>1</u>
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Closed houses made fit & Order rescinded

66 Frederick Street	<u>1</u>
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Overcrowding

2 families living in overcrowded conditions were given the tenancy of Council houses.

Improvement Grants - Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958 - House Purchase and Housing Act 1959 Housing Act 1961

During the year house to house visits were made to publicise the grant schemes, but had to be abandoned in view of the amount of time needed to carry out this work, and the limited staff of the department. Applications were, however, more than double those of the previous year.

	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>	<u>Standard Grants</u>
No. of premises inspected	20(27)	22 (11)
No. of applications received	16 (14)	25 (4)
No. of applications approved	16 (14)	25 (3)
No. of applications refused	Nil (0)	Nil (0)
No. of schemes completed during year	17 (9)	21 (2)
Applications from owner/occupiers	11 (12)	17 (3)
Applications from owners	5 (3)	8 (0)

Of the 38 houses improved during the year 11 were rented.



New houses:

Total No. of applicants for Council houses at end of year	437	(424)
Applications received during year	130	(78)

Programme of Local Authority houses:

Erected during year	4	(Nil)
In course of erection at end of year	5	(Nil)

Total No. of Post-war houses completed

Local Authority	939	(935)
Private enterprise	3136	(2715)

It is interesting to record that although the number of applications for Council houses received during the year is up by 60% the total number of applicants on the waiting list is only up by 3%.

14. FACTORIES

There are 152 factories on the register.

a) Inspections

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No of in- spections</u>	<u>Defects found</u>	<u>Defects remedied</u>	<u>Notices served</u>
Factories with mechanical power	83	47	34	15
Building sites etc.	Nil			
	83	47	34	15

b) Outworkers

The number of outworkers employed during the 6 months preceding August 1963 was as follows:-

No. of local firms employed outworkers	15
No. of local outworkers employed by such firms	35
No. of outworkers outside district employed by local firms	51
No. of local outworkers employed by firms outside the district	44
No. of outworkers in district	79

The basic industries of the town, manufacture of footwear, hosiery, knitwear, underwear, printing etc., lend themselves to the employment of outworkers. Fortunately there is a good standard of housing in the district, and the homework generally is in connection with the making of clean goods. On the very rare occasions when complaints are received regarding homework, they are in respect of noise or vibrations caused by machines operated at unreasonable hours.

The various trades carried on at factories in the urban area are as follows:-

Agricultural machine repairing  
Babywear making  
Baking  
Blazer Badge making  
Bar-fitting and plastic fabricating  
Biscuit manufacture  
Boot and shoe manufacture and incidental trades  
Boot and shoe repairing  
Boot and shoe lace making  
Building and joinery  
Carton adaptation and repairing  
Concrete batching  
Corset making  
Cycle repairing  
Cotton waste and bobbin recovery  
Dyers and finishers  
Drum and instrument making  
Electrical component making  
Electro plating  
Electric vehicle making  
Engineering - general  
Engraving  
Football jersey and stocking making  
Furniture making  
Furniture repairing  
Grain drying  
Heating element making  
Hosiery making, dyeing and finishing  
Ice-cream making  
Ironfounding  
Jersey fabric making  
Knacker  
Knitted outerwear making  
Laundry  
Lighting and electronic engineering  
Milk pasteurising  
Motor vehicle repairing and maintenance  
Non-ferrous metal foundries  
Paper baling  
Plant hire  
Pattern making  
Plastic moulding  
Portable buildings  
Pre-cast concrete manufacture  
Printers  
Photographic lithographers  
Radio and television receiver repairing  
Railway waggon repairing  
Sausage and cooked meat making and preparing  
Slaughtering  
Spring manufacturing  
Tailoring  
Woodworking and case repairing  
Wood last making  
Worsted spinners  
Wool packing  
Waterways maintenance

Factories Act 1961.  
Prescribed Particulars on the Administration  
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority		83	15	
(iii) Other Premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	146			
Total	152	83	15	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Referred		
			To H.M. Tnsp.	By H.M. Insp.
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-			
Overcrowding (S.2)	-			
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-			
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-			
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
a) Insufficient	1	1		
b) Unsuitable or defective	46	33		
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-		
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-			
Total	47	34		



PART VIII  
Outwork  
(Sections 133 & 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by S.133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served and prosecutions
Wearing apparel- Making etc Cleaning & Washing	79	-	-	-	-

15. CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

No continuing major industrial smoke problem has arisen during the year. Such a satisfactory state of affairs can be attributed to the assiduous work, over the last 7 years, of the Public Health Inspectors in this field of public health work, whose sound advice to, and education of stokers and industrialists achieves better results than the service of statutory notices or prosecutions.

9 observations were made of smoke emissions from chimneys and 26 visits made to 17 premises.

7 excessive emissions of smoke were noted from 5 premises.

1 informal notice served and 1 complied with.

The excessive emissions were temporary and caused by some failure of the boiler plant, or the necessity for repair or maintenance.

4 new oil fired boilers have been installed at 3 factories.

16. STAFF

The establishment of the Health Department has remained unaltered for several years, consisting of Medical Officer of Health, Chief Public Health Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent, Additional Public Health Inspector and Pupil Public Health Inspector. With the increase in duties, legislation appertaining to public health, the growth of the town and resultant effect on the refuse collection and disposal service, new legislation pending such as the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act and Housing Act, it will be necessary, not later than 1965, to increase the staff by at least one qualified Inspector or a Technical Assistant, and to increase the clerical assistance available to the department.

APPENDIX 'A'

I am indebted to the Engineer & Surveyor to the  
Wigston Urban District Council for the following  
report:-

RAINFALL IN 1963

At WIGSTON U.D.C. Sewage Farm

in the County of Leicestershire.

Diameter of Funnel ..... 8 inches

Height of top of gauge above ground 9 inches

Height of ground above sea level..259 ft

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Depth Inches</u>	<u>Greatest Fall in 24 hours</u>		<u>Number of Days with</u>	
		<u>Inches</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>.01 or more</u>	<u>.04 or more</u>
January	.83	.25	4	12	7
February	.43	.12	6	14	4
March	3.45	1.06	29	20	15
April	2.47	.39	11	17	15
May	1.27	.21	1	16	10
June	1.96	.38	30	17	11
July	1.04	.33	12	12	5
August	4.35	1.23	3	21	15
September	2.71	.84	1	13	7
October	1.40	.61	6	12	5
November	3.41	.42	18	21	19
December	0.47	.08	30	13	6
TOTALS	23.79			188	119
	=====			===	===







